



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The use or occupation of any building or other structure erected or placed on or along any such alley as a dwelling or residence or place of abode by any person or persons is hereby declared injurious to life, to public health, morals, safety, and welfare of said District; and such use or occupation of any such building or other structure on, from, and after the 1st day of July, 1918, shall be unlawful.

SEC. 2. That any person or persons, whether as principal, agent, or employee, violating any of the provisions of this act or any amendment thereof for the violation of which no other penalty is prescribed, shall, on conviction thereof in the police court, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each such violation, and a like fine for each day during which such violation has continued or may continue, to be recovered as other fines and penalties are recovered.

SEC. 3. That the act of Congress approved July 22, 1892, entitled "An act regulating the construction of buildings along alleyways in the District of Columbia," and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions hereof, are hereby repealed.

GEORGIA.

State Board of Health—Organization. (Act 471, Aug. 17, 1914.)

SECTION 1. That the State board of health shall consist of 15 members, 3 of whom, the secretary of the State board of health, the State superintendent of schools, and the State veterinarian, shall be members by virtue of their offices, and 12 who shall be appointed by the governor, 1 from each congressional district, and a majority of whom shall be physicians: *Provided, however,* That the present members of the State board of health shall serve as members of the State board of health under the provisions of this act until the termination of their present terms of office.

County Boards of Health—Organization, Powers, and Duties—Compensation of Members. (Act 471, Aug. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 2. That a county board of health for each county in the State be, and the same is hereby, created, composed of three persons, two of whom shall be members of such board by virtue of their offices, to wit, the county superintendent of schools and the chairman of the board of roads and revenues of the county, or in counties having no such board the ordinary of said county, and one reputable physician elected by the grand jury of the county at the session of the superior court for said county next preceding the regular January session of the county board of health of said county or at any succeeding session of said court. The physician so elected shall hold office for a term of four years and until his successor is elected and qualified. All vacancies shall likewise be filled by elections by the grand jury, and the person so elected shall hold office for the remainder of the term and until his successor is elected and qualified. Said county board of health shall have supervision over all matters relating to health and sanitation in their respective counties, with authority to declare and enforce quarantine therein subject to the provisions of this act, and all the powers and authority now vested in the county authorities by chapter 7 governing sanitary regulations by county authorities embraced in sections 1670 to 1676, inclusive, of the code of 1910, are hereby conferred upon and vested in the county boards of health created and established under provisions of this act. Said county boards of health shall hold their regular sessions on the first Thursdays of January,

April, July, and October in the county courthouse, and may also meet in extra session at any time for county health purposes or when an emergency or necessity may require same. The members of said boards shall receive as their compensation the sum of \$2 per diem while actually engaged in the performance of the duties of said board out of the funds of said county appropriated for quarantine and sanitation.

Sanitary Districts—Establishment—District Health Officer. (Act 471, Aug. 17, 1914.)

SEC. 3. That the following provisions of this act embodied in sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 shall become operative in any county only after the recommendation of two successive grand juries, but on such recommendation it shall become obligatory on the county boards of health and the county boards of roads and revenues, and, in counties having no such boards, upon the ordinary of said county to carry out the provisions of this act. The operations of said sections of this act shall likewise be suspended in any county upon the recommendation of two successive grand juries of said county.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the State shall be divided into sanitary districts, as follows: Each county shall constitute a sanitary district, except that two or more counties each having a population of less than 37,000 inhabitants, may be combined into one sanitary district: *Provided*, That the total population of the counties so combined does not exceed 75,000 inhabitants. Said combination of counties into a joint sanitary district shall be made by the State board of health upon the recommendation and consent of the county boards of health of the counties concerned. The last preceding United States decennial census shall be taken as a basis for computation of population in all cases under this act.

SEC. 5. That in every such sanitary district there shall be appointed a district commissioner of health for a term of four years. For a county district the appointing board shall be the county board of health, and for districts composed of more than one county the appointing board shall be composed of the boards of health of the counties composing said district, who shall meet in joint session for said purpose. The district commissioners of health shall be appointed from an eligible list furnished by the secretary of the State board of health. This list shall contain the names of those who have passed a satisfactory examination by hygiene and sanitation and State health laws, and certain books and reports may be prescribed by the examining board as the basis of such examinations. The secretary of the State board of health shall, with the aid of a committee from the State board examine all applicants for the position of district health commissioner under rules prescribed by the State board and the provisions of this act, and he shall supervise the work of all district commissioners of health, and shall have the authority to suspend such commissioner for incompetency, willful neglect of duty, immorality, or the commission of a crime involving moral turpitude, with the right of appeal by the party so suspended to the State board, whose decision shall be final. No person shall be examined except a licensed physician, able-bodied, temperate, and of good moral character. The examining board shall prepare a list of questions on the several subjects upon which the applicants shall be examined, and send the same to the county superintendents of education, under whose supervision the examinations shall be held. The applicant shall sign his examination paper by number, and in a sealed envelope accompanying